

kers, New York. The accompanying plate was drawn from fruiting material taken from the type plant on September 12, 1955.

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NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. XXI

Harold N. Moldenke

AZALEA ALBICANS (Waterer) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Rhododendron albicans (Waterer) Zabel, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Gesell. 11: 30. 1902.

AZALEA KOSTERIANA (C. K. Schneid.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Rhododendron kosterianum C. K. Schneid., Ill. Handb. Laubholz. 2: 499. 1911.

AZALEA OBTUSA f. JAPONICA (Maxim.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Rhododendron obtusum f. japonicum (Maxim.) Wils. in Wils. & Rehd., Mon. Azal. 33. 1921.

x ERIOCAULON HESSII Moldenke, nom. nov.

Eriocaulon angustisepalum x mutatum H. Hess, Bericht. Schweiz. Bot. Gesell. 65: 173--174. 1955.

ERIOCAULON JAEGERI Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba parva annua acaulescens; foliis parvis caespitosis tenuissime membranaceis vel translucentibus fenestratis graminoideis utrinque glabris subulato-acutis; pedunculis paucis filiformibus rectis stramineis tricostatis nitidis glabris; vaginis arcte adpressis tenuissime membranaceis glabris oblique fissis; capitulis hemisphaericis albis; bracteis receptaculi late obovatis nigris ad apicem late rotundatis apiculatis, ad basin cinea-tis, glabris nitidis.

Small, annual, stemless herb; leaves few, tufted, very thin-membranous or translucent, fenestrate, very pale-green, linear and grass-like, about 3.5 cm. long and 1.5--2 mm. wide at and below the middle, glabrous on both surfaces, subulate-acute at the apex; peduncles few, 3--6 per plant, filiform, erect, 3--13.5 cm. long, 3-costate, stramineous, shiny, glabrous; sheaths slender, closely appressed, 4--4.5 cm. long, very thin-membranous, glabrous, obliquely split at the apex, the blade 5--7 mm. long, erect, appressed, not spreading, glabrous, the tip long-attenuate or subulate; heads hemispheric, 4--9 mm. wide, white; receptacular bractlets broadly obovate, black, concave, about 1.6 mm. long and wide, broadly rounded and apiculate at the apex, cuneate to the base, glabrous, shiny; staminate florets: sepals 3, blackish, oblong-linear, concave, 1.2--1.4 mm. long, about 0.2 mm. wide, acute at the apex, glabrous; petals 3, united into a slender white tube about 1.6 mm. long, the free tips unequal

in length, spreading, with a black gland near the apex, densely white-barbellate, two about 0.68 mm. long, the other about 1.2 mm. long; stamens 6; filaments white, about 0.2 mm. long, glabrous; anthers oblong, brown, about 0.32 mm. long and 0.16 mm. wide; pistillate florets: sepals 3, free, blackish, aristate-ob lanceolate, about 1.2 mm. long and 0.6 mm. wide, rounded at the apex and surmounted by an acumen about 0.32 mm. long; petals 3, free and separate to the base, hyaline, unequal, spatulate, two about 1.2 mm. long and 0.4 mm. wide, the third one about 2 mm. long and 0.6 mm. wide, all with a black gland near the apex, the smaller ones rounded and slightly white-pilose at the apex, the large one linguately recurved at the apex and very densely white-barbellate beneath and around the gland; style subobsolete; stigma-branches 3, about 0.6 mm. long; ovary subglobose, stramineous, about 0.4 mm. long, 3-celled.

The type of this species was collected by Paul Jaeger (no. 4917) on the very summit of Mont l'Oursa, at 1000 m. altitude, a short distance northwest of Dabola (Fouta-Djallon), French Guinea, on September 7, 1954, and is deposited in the H. W. Moldenke Herbarium at Yonkers, New York. This summit is a vast plateau, almost level, with much iron deposits. The substratum is impervious to water and so in the rainy season the area becomes a vast swamp. In September it is very rich in flowering herbs: Emilia guineensis is dominant with its yellow heads and is associated with Eriocaulon jaegeri, Belmontia luteo-alba, Sopubia parviflora, and various grasses and sedges. In the more elevated and drier parts there is a species of Pandiaka.

HYMENOPYRAMIS PARVIFOLIA Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex; ramulis dense griseo- vel fulvo-tomentellis; foliis oppositis; petiolis gracilibus dense tomentellis; laminis foliorum ellipticis 2.5--5.5 cm. longis, 1.3--3.4 cm. latis, ad apicem rotundatis vel breviter acuminatis vel emarginatis, integris ad basin breviter acuminatis, supra dense molliterque pubescentibus, subtus densissime albido-tomentellis; inflorescentiis axillaribus; cymis parvis 1--1.5 cm. longis latisque, densissime villosulis; utriculis ovatis vel conicis angulatis 4--4.5 cm. longis, 2.3--3 cm. latis glabratibus venosis.

Straggling shrub, to 3 m. tall; branches slender, obtusely tetragonal, dark, minutely puberulent or glabrescent; branchlets slender, densely grayish- or fulvous-tomentellous throughout; principal internodes 1.3--5 cm. long; nodes not annulate; leaves decussate-opposite, small; petioles very slender, 2--3 mm. long, densely grayish- or fulvous-tomentellous like the branchlets; blades submembranous, elliptic, 2.5--5.5 cm. long, 1.3--3.4 cm. wide, varying from short-acuminate to rounded or even emarginate at the apex, entire, short-acuminate at the base, densely soft-pubescent above with more or less antrorsely appressed short hairs, very densely whitish-tomentellous beneath; midrib very slender, flat above, slightly prominulous beneath; secondaries very slender, about 3 per side, ascending, slightly arcuate at the margins, flat above, slightly subprominulous beneath; vein-

let reticulation obscure or indiscernible on both surfaces; inflorescence axillary, solitary, much shorter than the subtending leaves (except at the very apex of the branchlets where the leaves are reduced and bract-like during anthesis), 1--1.5 cm. long and wide in anthesis, rather densely few-flowered and subcapitate, very densely villosulous; peduncles very slender, 3--8 mm. long, very densely whitish- or fulvous-villosulous; pedicels obsolete or to 1 mm. long, densely villosulous; bractlets few, linear, 1--2 mm. long, densely villosulous; calyx campanulate, about 1 mm. long, very densely whitish-villosulous with somewhat antrorse hairs, its rim very minutely 4-denticulate, the teeth hidden in the hairs; corolla infundibular, white, about 2 mm. long, white-pubescent outside with more or less appressed short hairs, the tube very short, ampliate into the spreading limb, the 4 lobes about 0.5 mm. long, rounded at the apex; stamens 4, inserted in the corolla-tube, exerted about 3 mm. from the mouth; filaments filiform, glabrous; anthers oblong, about 0.3 mm. long; style exerted about 2 mm. from the corolla-mouth; stigma very small, bifid; fruiting-calyx much enlarged, membranous, ovate or conic, 4--4.5 cm. long, 2.8--3 cm. wide, glabrous, venose, closed over the fruit at the apex, green at first, maturing white.

The type of this species was collected by Dee Bunpheng (no. 519) in a deciduous forest at Pha Nok Khao, Chumphae, Khawnkaen, in northeastern Thailand, at an altitude of about 300 meters, on March 29, 1952, and is deposited in the H. M. Moldenke Herbarium at Yonkers, New York. The collector notes that the species is a common plant in the deciduous forest and is called "kha pia".

JUNELLIA MINIMA var. *STRIGOSA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei foliis supra dense albedo-strigosis differt.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the leaves densely whitish-strigose above.

The type of the variety was collected by Luis Orlando Melis and Oliveira Paci (no. 279) at Las Heras, at an altitude of 3000 meters, Cruz de Paramillo, Mendoza, Argentina, on January 3, 1950, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

LANTANA PERNAMBUCENSIS Moldenke, sp. nov.

Frutex; ramis ramulisque gracilibus griseis obtuse tetragonis glabris; sarmentis gracillimis brunneis acute tetragonis adpresso-pilosis vel strigosis, pilis albidis antrorsis; nodis obscure annulatis; foliis oppositis; petiolis gracillimis dense albo-strigosis canaliculatis; laminis membranaceis ellipticis breviter acuminatis adpresso-serratis acutis vel acuminatis ad basin, supra parce strigosis, subtus parce strigulosis et dense resinoso-punctatis; inflorescentiis axillaribus capitatis.

Shrub; branches and branchlets slender, light-gray, obtusely tetragonal, glabrous; twigs very slender, brownish, more acutely tetragonal, appressed-pilose or strigose with whitish antrorse hairs; nodes more or less obscurely annulate; principal inter-

nodes 1--4.5 cm. long; leaves decussate-opposite; petioles very slender, 4--6 mm. long, densely white-strigose with antrorse hairs, canaliculate above; leaf-blades membranous, elliptic, dark-green above, lighter beneath, 3.5--6 cm. long, 2--2.8 cm. wide, short-acuminate at the apex, appressed-serrate on the margins from the widest part to the apex, acute or acuminate at the base, rather sparsely strigose above, scattered strigulose and densely resinous-punctate beneath; midrib slender, flat above, prominulous beneath, strigose on both surfaces with whitish antrorse hairs; secondaries very slender, about 4 per side, ascending, slightly arcuate toward the margins, not anastomosing; vein and veinlet reticulation obscure or indiscernible on both surfaces; inflorescence axillary, capitate, much shorter than the subtending leaves, 1--1.5 cm. long; peduncles very slender, to 1 cm. long, strigillose with whitish antrorse hairs; heads about 1 cm. wide, densely many-flowered; bractlets lanceolate-ovate, to 8 mm. long and 2 mm. wide, sparsely strigillose like the peduncles and resinous-punctate, long-acuminate at the apex; calyx herbaceous, cupuliform, about 1.2 mm. long and 0.7 mm. wide, glabrous, closely appressed to the corolla-tube; corolla hypocrateriform, its tube slender, about 3.5 mm. long and 1.1 mm. wide, densely spreading-puberulent on the outside, its limb 4-lobed, the lobes ovate, short, about 0.7 mm. long and 1 mm. wide, obtuse or rounded at the apex, densely puberulent on the outside; stamens 4, didynamous, one pair inserted near the middle and the other pair near the base of the corolla-tube; style solitary, about 0.5 mm. long, glabrous; stigma about 0.5 mm. long, only one lobe developed; ovary oblong, about 1 mm. long and 0.6 mm. wide, glabrous; fruiting-calyx and fruit not seen.

The type of this species was collected by Jaime Coêlho de Moraes (no. 1093) on high and somewhat moist places in a woodland at Nazaré da Mata, Pernambuco, Brazil, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

xSYNGONANTHUS HESSII Moldenke, nom. nov.

Syngonanthus angolensis x poggeanus H. Hess, Bericht. Schweiz. Bot. Gesell. 65: 195--196. 1955.

xSYNGONANTHUS HYBRIDUS Moldenke, nom. nov.

Syngonanthus angolensis x wahlbergii H. Hess, Bericht. Schweiz. Bot. Gesell. 65: 197. 1955.

xSYRINGA LAMARTINA Moldenke, nom. nov.

Syringa oblata var. giraldii (Lemoine) Rehd. x S. vulgaris L. ex Rehd., Man. Cult. Trees & Shrubs, ed. 2, 731. 1940.

VERBENA AURANTIACA var. GLABERRIMA Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei tota planta glaberrima recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in being glabrous throughout.

The type of the variety was collected by Adtian Ruiz Leal and

F. A. Roig (no. 15723) at Malalhue, Alto Valle del Atuel, at an altitude of 2100 meters, Mendoza, Argentina, between January 9 and 17, 1954, and is deposited in the H. N. Moldenke Herbarium at Yonkers, New York.

VERBENA AURANTIACA f. ROSEA Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis roseis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having rose-colored corollas.

The type of the form was collected by Adrian Ruiz Leal (no. 11703) between Estancia Pío-Pío and Colonia Sarmiento, Comodora Rivadavia, Chubut, Argentina, on December 17, 1953, and is deposited in the H. N. Moldenke Herbarium at Yonkers, New York.

VITIS-IDAEA PUNCTATA var. MINUS (Lodd.) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Vaccinium vitis-idaea var. minus Lodd., Bot. Cab. 11: pl. 1023. 1825.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Harold N. Moldenke

"Flore des spermatophytes du Parc National Albert. III - Monocotylées", by Walter Robyns, with the collaboration of Roland Tournay; 571 pp., 76 fullpage plates, 32 text figures, colored frontispiece, map. 1955.

This volume completes Dr. Robyns' monumental flora of the Albert National Park, treating the monocotyledons. He treats 26 families, 190 genera, 520 species, and 64 subspecific taxa, with ample keys, citation of specimens, critical notes, and synonymy. The two largest families of monocotyledons in the park are the grasses, with 77 genera and 197 species, and the orchids, with 41 genera and 163 species. All other groups are insignificant compared to these. It is of interest to note that the author combines the genera Mariscus and Kyllingia with Cyperus. He also places the genera Smilax, Asparagus, and Dracaena in the Liliaceae, thereby rejecting the families Smilacaceae and Agavaceae as accepted by Hutchinson and the Convallariaceae accepted by Britton, Small, and others. He also places the genera Haemanthus and Lycopis in the Amaryllidaceae, apparently rejecting their segregation into Haemanthaceae and Lycopidaceae as accepted by Hutchinson and modern experts on this group.

The volume, although it treats 584 taxa, lists only 20 vernacular names. A table summarizes the number of spermatophytous taxa in the park as follows: gymnosperms, 1 genus, 1 species; angiosperms, 767 genera, 1959 species, and 208 subspecific taxa; total